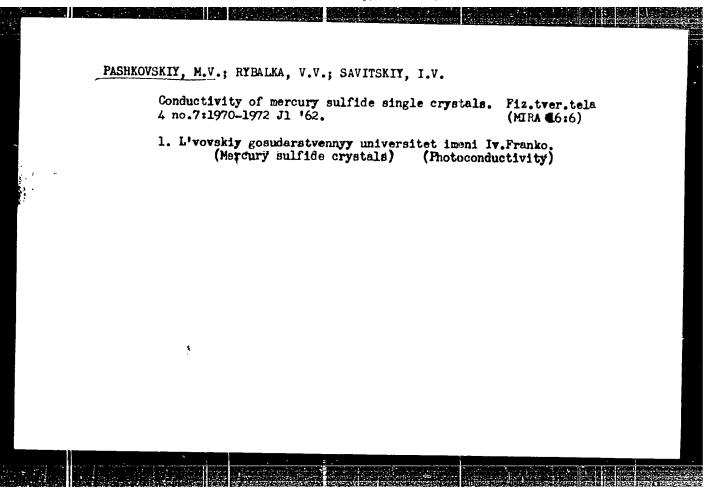
VOLZHENSKIY, D.S.; PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.; SVEKOLKINA, L.G.

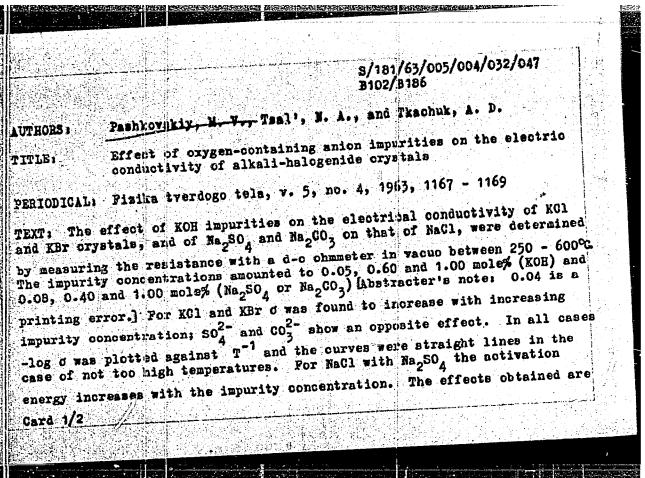
Physical properties of oxygen vanadium bronzes of copper and silver. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.1:255-257 Ja 163.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv.Franko.

(Vanadium bronzes)



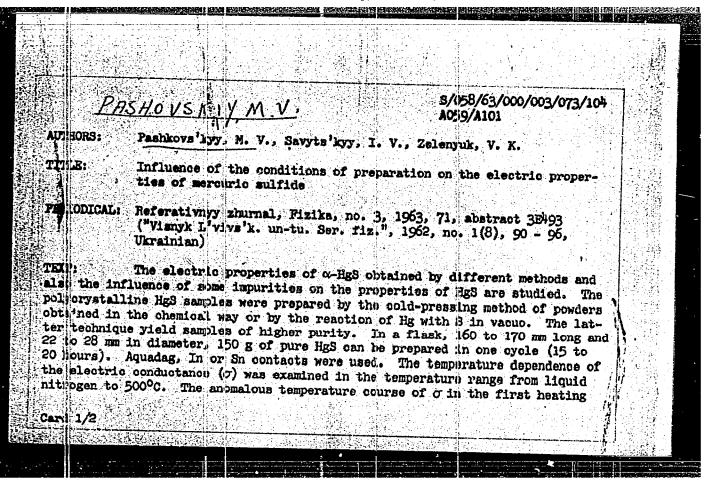


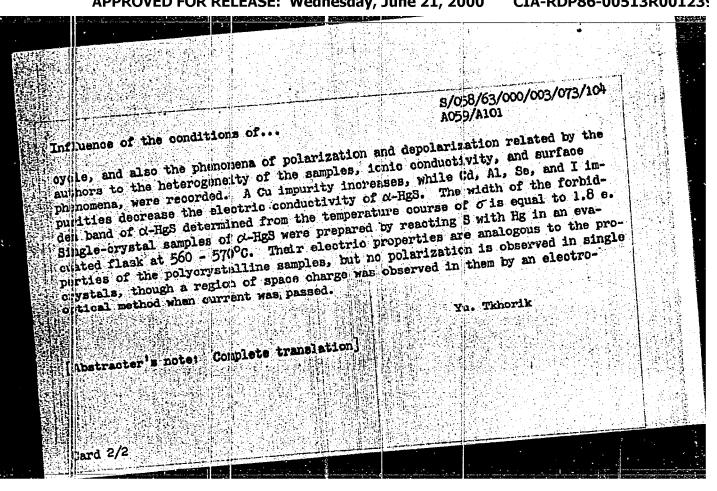
的 類情况上。中国共和国国	xygen-contain			B102/B1			
explained by conduction there are 2	y the increas only at tempe figures.	ed anion va ratures nea:	cancy con	centration melting po	which control the	ributes to orystal.	
经验	l'vorskiy g	osudarstven	ıyy unive	raltet im	Iv. Franko	(L'vov	
	State Univer	ratra Tment	iv. Fran	(0)			
Card 2/2							

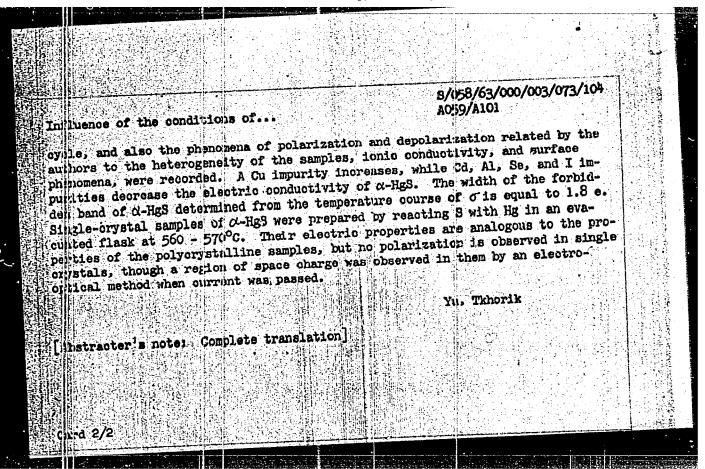
3/058/63/000/003/079/104 AD59/A101 All THORS: Pashkovs'kyy, M. V., Rybalka, V. V., Savyts'kyy, I. V. ILE: Photoelectric properties of single crystals of co-HgS PHRIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 79, abstract 3E549 ("Visnyk L'vivs'k, un-tu, Ser. Piz.", 1962, no. 1(8), 97 - 100, Ukrainian) The temperature dependences of the dark current and the photocurright, the lifetime of the carriers and the spectral distribution of the photoburrent in \alpha-HgS single brystals, without added impurities and with I, Gu, and The impurities, were examined. The activation energies of the impurity levels of these elements are 0.15, 0.45, and 0.3 ev, respectively. The lifetime of the current carriers, determined from the initial section of the drop of photocondictivity, is of the order of 30 to 50 usec. The I impurity increases, and that of Cu and Th decreases the total inertness of photoconductivity. It is assumed that the I impurity produces levels of adhesion, while the Cu impurity gives rise to recombination centers, [Mostracter's note: Complete translation] A. Shneyder Clird 1/1

			3/058/63/000/003/064/104
AUTHORS:			A059/A101
			S., Svyekelkina, L. G.
TUIS;	The synthesis of crys	stals of the oxid	e system Cu ₂ O - V ₂ O ₅
PERIODICAL:	Referativnyy zhurnal,	Fizika, no. 3,	1963, 49, abstract 3E325 1962, no. 1(8), 115 - 116,
	- 1 VIEIIVE 1 VIVE # 199	LETI MAN 1719 "	10N9 no 1781 11E 11E
	Ukrainism).		19,2, 110, 1(0), 119 - 110,
	Ukrainiin).	기를 하고 불통했다. 전기가 1일 : 이 개발화 등 이 등에	
TEXT: ture of 700°	Ey cooling the melt a	t a rate of 2 de	Freis her built from a tempora
ture of 700° ties of copy	Oxrainism). By cooling the melt a C, single crystals of cer oxide - vanadium ox	t a rate of 2 dep chemical compound ide bronzes. The	grees per hour from a tempera- ds were grown with the proper-
ture of 700° ties of copy analysis are	By cooling the melt a C, single crystals of cer oxide - vanadium ox given permitting to f.	t a rate of 2 dep chemical compound ide bronzes. The lind the phase tra	grees per hour from a tempera-
ture of 700° ties of copy analysis are	Oxrainism). By cooling the melt a C, single crystals of cer oxide - vanadium ox	t a rate of 2 dep chemical compound ide bronzes. The lind the phase tra	grees per hour from a tempera- ls were grown with the proper- e curves of differential therma ansition points of alloys with
ture of 700° ties of copy analysis are	By cooling the melt a C, single crystals of cer oxide - vanadium ox given permitting to f.	t a rate of 2 dep chemical compound ide bronzes. The lind the phase tra	grees per hour from a tempera- ds were grown with the proper-
ture of 700° ties of copy analysis are different co	By cooling the melt a C, single crystals of cer oxide - vanadium ox given permitting to f.	t a rate of 2 depoint of the phase transfer	grees per hour from a tempera- ls were grown with the proper- e curves of differential therma ansition points of alloys with
ture of 700° ties of copy analysis are different co	Okrainism). By cooling the melt a C, single crystals of cer exide - vanadium existing to for the contents of Cu ₂ O and V ₂ O	t a rate of 2 depoint of the phase transfer	grees per hour from a tempera- ls were grown with the proper- e curves of differential therma ansition points of alloys with

	8/058/63/000/003/080/104 A059/A101	
All THORS:	Savyts'kyy, I. V., Pashkovs'kyy, M. V., Rybalka, V. V.	
7 78;	Change in the electric conductivity of d-HgS by the action of x-irradiation	
MRIODICAL	Referativny; zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 88, abstract 3E609 ("Visnyk L'vivs'k, un-tu. Ser. fiz.", 1962, no. 1(8), 101 - 103, Ukrainian)	
ni rogen p	The dosimetric characteristics of α -Hg3 crystals are given which otained by sublimation in a quartz flask at 660° C in a current of wrifted from obygen. The dark resistance of the samples was 10^{12} -	
istics obt	and changed by some orders due to irradiation. The probe character- ained with an x-ray beam, 0.6 mm in diameter, are given. The authors	
istics obt	aind thanged by some officers due to livradiation. The probe character- ained with an x-ray beam, 0.6 mm in diameter, are given. The authors t possible to use &-HgS single crystals for recording narrow beams of ity x-rays.	







PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.; TSAL*, N.A.; TKACHUK, A.D.

Effect of caygen-containing anion impurities on the electroconductivity of alkali halide crystals. Fiz.tver.tela 5 no.4:1167-1169 Ap *63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. L*vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv.Franko. (Alkali metal halides-Electric properties)

PASHKOVSKIY, M.V. [Pashkovs'kyi, M.V.]; SAVITSKIY, I.V. [Savyts'kyi, I.V.];

Growing mercury sulfide monocrystals. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.5:691696 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv.Franko.
(Mercury sulfide crystals—Growth)

S/078/63/008/001/025/026 B117/B108

AUTHORS:

Volzhenskiy, D. S., Pashkovskiy, M. V., Svekolkina, L. G.

TITLE:

Some physical properties of oxygen-containing copper

vanadium and silver vanadium bronzes

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 255-257

TEXT: The physical properties of bronze single crystals grown by slow cooling of melts from vanadium pentoxide with 20, 25, and 30% by wight of copper-(I) oxide or silver nitrate have been studied. Shape, color, and yield of the bronzes depended on the content of copper and silver in the nelt. The crystal structure was little affected by heat treatment (400°C) in air or in vacuo. The electrical conductivity of the copper vanadium bronze increased with increasing copper concentration and temperature. The electrical conductivity of silver vanadium bronze produced from the melt with 20 and 25% AgNO₃ showed a similar temperature dependence. For samples obtained from the melt with 30% AgNO₃, the electrical conductivity decreased at higher temperatures. The thermo-emf was of the same order for Card 1/2

Some physical properties of ...

S/078/63/008/001/025/026 B117/11108

the two bronze types, and increased with increasing temperature within a wide range. For samples with 25 and 30% Cu20 or 30% AgNO3, the thermo-emf changes its sign twice in the vicinity of -100°C. The thermo-emf of all other samples showed a maximum in the negative centigrade range, and was nearly constant between -50 and +150°C. Also the Hall constant changes its sign twice within the same temperature range. This is attributed to phase transitions. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

L'vovskiy gosuniversitet im. Iv. Franko (L'vov State

University imeni Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED:

April 26, 1962

Card 2/2

	L 19846-65 EWF(a)/EWP(b)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
	CCESSION NR: AR4048150 S/0081/04/000/011/B044/B044
	aourcz: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 11B307
	UTHCR: Pashkovskiv, M.V., Savitskiy, I.V., Ry*balka V.V.
	TITLE Some of the physical properties of crystals of mercuric sulfide
	CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 51, 1963, 167
	ICP: TAGS: mercuric sulfide, single crystal, crystal protoconductivity, crystal photosensitivity, crystal conductivity
	ANSLATION: Single crystals of the red form of HgS were obtained by sublimation in evacuated, sealed, quartz ampoules at an appropriate temperature gradient or in an atmosphere of N ₂ . These crystals were then used to study the effect of temperature on the electrical conductivity, the spectral distribution of the photosensitivity and the kinetics of photoconductivity. FgS was found to be a substance which is sensitive to radiation.
	SUB CODE: IC, SE ENCL: 00
is a sed in	

25(1)

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SOV/107-59-5-34/51

AUTHOR:

Pashkovskiy, N. (L'vov)

TITLE:

A Flux for Soldering

PERIODICAL:

Radio, 1959, Nr 5, p 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

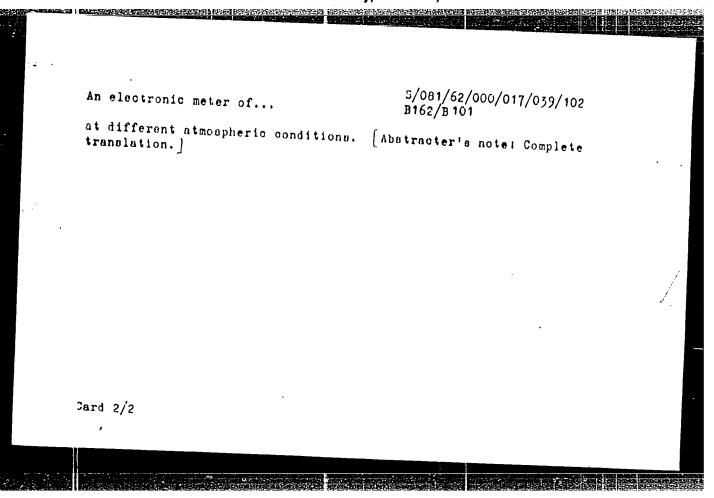
The author recommends a flux for soldering, consisting of 30 g stearic acid, 25 g palmitic acid, 45 g oleic acid and 100 g colophony. These ingredients are

heated in a water bath to 100° C. The author describes in detail how to obtain the aforementioned acids from

soap using hydrochloric acid.

Card 1/1

8/081/62/000/017/039/102 B162/B 101 Pashkovskiy, N. I. AUTHOR: 10 An electronic meter of luminous radiation TITLE: PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 142, abstract . 17E2 (Uch. zap. Novosib. in-t sov. kooperativn. torgovli, no. 1, 1960, 107 - 111) TEXT: In order to investigate the effect of light on textiles and to study their optical characteristics, an electronic meter of luminous radiation has been designed. The principle of operation is based on accumulation of photocurrent by a capacitor to which a glow discharge tube with an indicator inserted in its circuit is connected in parallel. When a definite potential is reached on the capacitor, the tube lights up and burns till the capacitor is discharged. As a result, a current pulse . originates in the circuit, which is recorded by the indicator. The pulse frequency is proportional to the intensity of the photocurrent and may be used as a lighting time measure. The pulses are recorded by an electro-25 magnetic counter. The meter described was used for studying the effect of different spectral regions of sunlight on the fibers of viscose rayon Card 1/2 30



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5/196/62/000/012/011/016 E194/E155

9.4160

Pashkovskiy, N.I.

AUTHOR: TITLE:

An electronic device for measuring light radiation

PERICOICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.12, 1962, 4, abstract 12 V23. (Uch. zap.

Novosib. in-t sov. kooperativn. torgovli, no.1, 1960,

107-111).

TEXT: The instrument, intended for measuring radiant flux. consists of a photo-cell, capacitor, neon lamp, amplifier and electromagnetic counter. Its principle is to accumulate a charge on the capacitor until it discharges through the lamp. The current impulse is recorded by the counter and the frequency of the impulses is proportional to the photocurrent. The error in the instrument reading is not greater than 3% provided that variations in the radiant flux are not greater than 1:30. 4 figures. 4 references.

Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1

ANDONE, G.; PASHKOVSKIY, S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BARBOS, V., nablyudatel';
MIKHAY, M., nablyudatel'; POPA, Sh., [Popa, S.], nablyudatel'
Wintering of water birds and some other birds in the Damube Delta
in 1958-1959. Migr. zhiv. no.3:118-125 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Lesnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Rumynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki.
(Danube Delta—Birds in winter)

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DONITSA, B. [Donite, N.]; LRAMDRJ, V.; PASHKOVSKIY, S. [Paşcovechi, S.];

PUSHKARU-SCROCHANU, Ye. [Pugcaru-Soroceamu, R.]; SOCHAVA, V.

Legend to the geobotanical map of the Rumanian People's Republic [with summary in English]. Bot. zhur. 43 no. 5:639-643 My '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut geografii Rumynskov Marodnov Respubliki, Bukharest.

(Rumania--Phytogeography)
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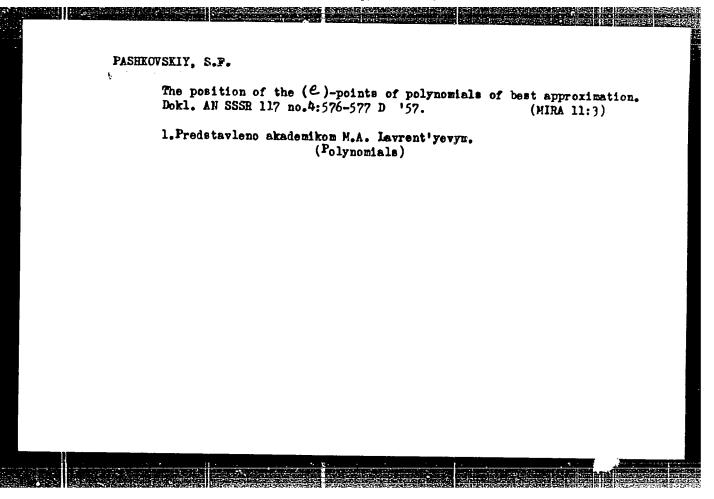
AUTHOR: PASHKOVSKIY,S.F.. 20-4-8/52 On the Location of the (e)-Points of Polynomial, of Best TITLE: (O raspolozhenii (e)-tochek polinomov nailuchshego Approximation priblizheniya) PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1957, Vol 117, Nr 4, pp 576-577 (USSR) ABSTRACT: Let W_n be the class of all algebraic polynomials of at most n-th degree. Let for a function f continuous on [-1,+1]: approximated best there holds: $\|f-p_n\|_{[-1,+1]} = E_n(f)$. An (e)-point of p_n is every point $u \in [-1,+1]$ in which $|f(u)-p_n(u)| = E_n(f)$. As it is well known, p has at least n+2 (e)-points: u_o,u₁,...,u_{n+1}. Let $T_{n,k,h}$ (n and $k \le n+1$ are integral, $0 < h \le 1$) be a polynomial of degree (n+1) with only real simple roots which all are lying Card 1/2

On the Location of the (e)-Points of Polynomial, of 20-4-8/52 Best Approximation in (-1,+1). Let besides $T_{n,k,h}(v_i) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{n+1-i}h & \text{for } i=0,1,\ldots,k-1, \\ (-1)^{n+1-i} & \text{for } i=k,k+1,\ldots,n+1, \end{cases}$ where $v_0 = -1$, $v_{n+1} = +1$ and $v_1 < v_2 < v_3 < \dots < v_n$ are the roots of the derivative of $T_{n,k,h}$. Let $t_{n,k,h}$ be the greatest root of $|T_{n,k,h}(t)| = h$ being smaller than v_k . Besides let $t_{n,0,u} = -1$. Theorem: For all continuous functions f for which $\frac{n+1}{E_n(f)} \le g < 1$, there hold the inequations $t_{n,k,h} \leq u_k \leq -t_{n,n+1-k,h}$ (k=0,1,...,n+1),

where $h = \frac{1-g}{1+g}$. The theorem is commended for the computation of polynomials of best approximation with computing machines according to the method of Remez [Ref. 1].

1 Soviet and no foreign references are quoted. Card 2/2 By M.A. Lavrent yev, Academician, 19 June 1957 PRESENTED: SUBMITTED: 29 May 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress



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SOV/174-58-5-32/37

的现在分词,我们就是这个人的意思的现在分词,但是是这种人的,但是是我们的人们的,我们也是是这种人的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们们们

JUTHOR:

Pashkovskiy, S.M., Colonel

FITLE:

Notes on Marksmanship (Zametki o masterstve strel'by)

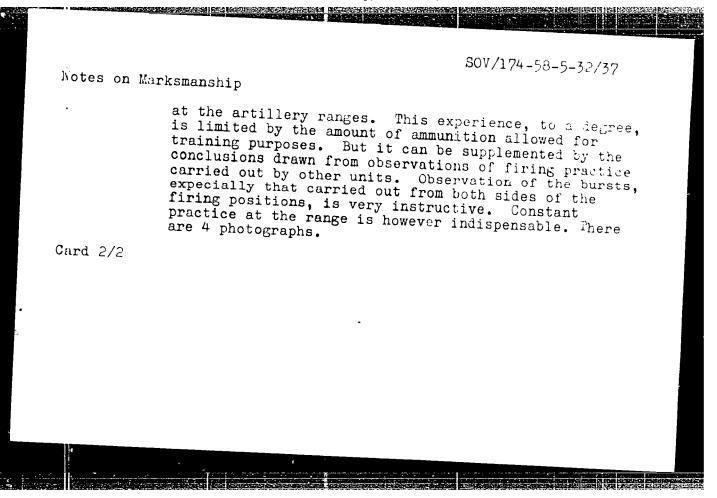
PERIODICAL:

Artilleriyskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, pp 46-50 (ULDR)

ABSTRACT:

The author states that marksmanship is not officially recognised by the Soviet Armed Services. Nevertheless in many units, the title of marksman is popularly assigned to servicemen for good results in firing practice. Many battery commanders enjoy this distinction. Marksmanship is attained by three qualities: knowledge, experience, and constant practice. The first is obtained by the study of firing regulations and deep understanding of their meaning and purpose. The knowledge of these regulations must be deeply ingrained so that they are subconsciously and instantly applied. For this reason, theoretical knowledge must be supplemented by a firing technique and experience obtained

Card 1/2

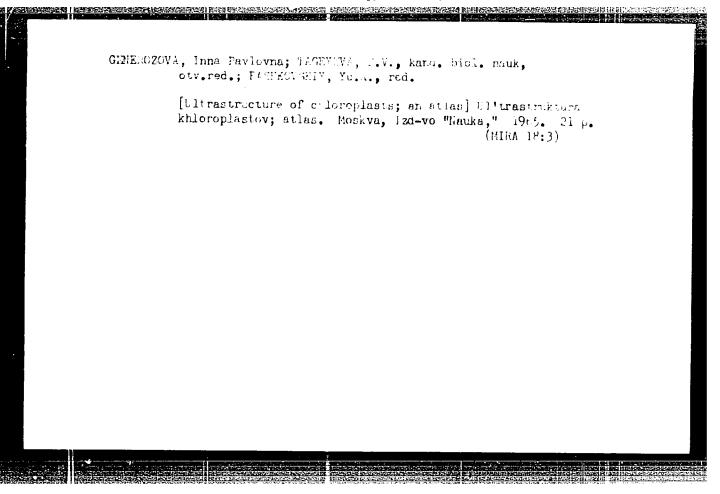


PASHKOVSKIY, V. C., inzh. Reasons why the walls of the center part of contact network poles were thinner. Transp. stroi. 13 no.4:50-51 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4) (Electric lines—Poles and towers) (Precast concrete)

PASTIKOVSKIY, Ye.V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinical and diagnostic value of alkaline phosphatase of the blood in rickets and its contract in hellathy children." Tashkent, 1959, 18 pp (Min of Health UzSSR. Tashkent state Med Inst) 250 co ies (KL, 33-59, 1221)

- 69 -





S/185/60/005/003/015/020 D274/D303

AUTHORS:

Pashkovs'kyy, M.V., Lutsiv, R.V. and Savyts'kyv, I.V.

TITLE:

On obtaining high-purity sulfur

PERIODICAL:

Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 3, 1960,

418-420

TEXT: Commercial sulfur was purified by vacuum refining with subsequent zone melting. The purified sulfur was needed for growing ligs-crystals. The method of vacuum refining was chosen owing to the fact that the original material contained Al, Ca, Mg, Mn, Cu, the fact that the original material contained sulfur was dried at a temperature of approximately 100°C in a strong air current; then it was closed in a distillation chamber at a temperature of 2 - 3 degrees below melting point, for 5 - 6 hours, under the continuous action of a fore-vacuum pump. The vacuum distillation was carried out at various temperatures; it was found that excessive temperatures have an adverse effect on the quality of the sulfur;

Card 1/3

On obtaining high-purity sulfur

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therefore, the distillation was carried out at a few degrees above melting point. 150 - 200 g sulfur were kept in one chamber; the first distillation lasted for up to three hours. The following distillations lasted longer. Such short duration of the process and the suitable temperatures had the result that most of the impurities were deposited at the bottom of the chamber. The sulfur crystallized on the walls of a test tube; after 5 vacuum distillations, the central part of the crystallized sulfur film could be used for further purification by zone melting. The zone melting was carried out in glass containers, at 10-3 mm Hg. Zones of 15 -20 mm length were formed. The sulfur obtained by the above method was compared (qualitatively), by means of spectral analysis, with "special-purity" sulfur of type VTU, no. 9-56; it was found that with respect to several admixtures (Al, Mg, Cu), the obtained sulfur was purer than that of type VTU. The above method permits uninterrupted purification of sulfur, as well as in sufficient quantities. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc (which include a translation into Russian). The reference

Card 2/3

On obtaining high-purity sulfur

S/185/60/005/003/015/020 D274/D303

to the English-language publication reads as follows: W.E. Medcalf and R.H. Fahrig, J. Electrochem. Soc., 105, no. 12, 719-723, 1958.

ASSOCIATION:

L'vivs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet im. Ivana dranka (L'vov State University im. Ivan Franko)

SUBMITTED:

January 6, 1960

Gard 3/3

PASHKOVSKIY, M. V., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "Effect of admixtures of the crystal lattice, and properties of certain semiconductor materials." L'vov, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed UKSSR. L'vov State U im I. Franko) (KL, 8-61, 227)

- 33 -

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PASHKOVSKIY, M.V. [Pashkovs'kyi, M.V.]; VOLZHENSKIY, D.S. [Volzhens'kyi, D.S.]

Studying the properties of the semiconductor systems Cu<sub>2</sub>0·Nb<sub>2</sub>0<sub>5</sub> and Cu<sub>2</sub>0·V<sub>2</sub>0<sub>5</sub>. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.4:549-555 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstven.yy univorsitet in. Iv. Franko. (Semiconductors)
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16.6800

S/044/62/000/006/117/127 B162/B102

AUTHOR:

Pashkovskiy, S.

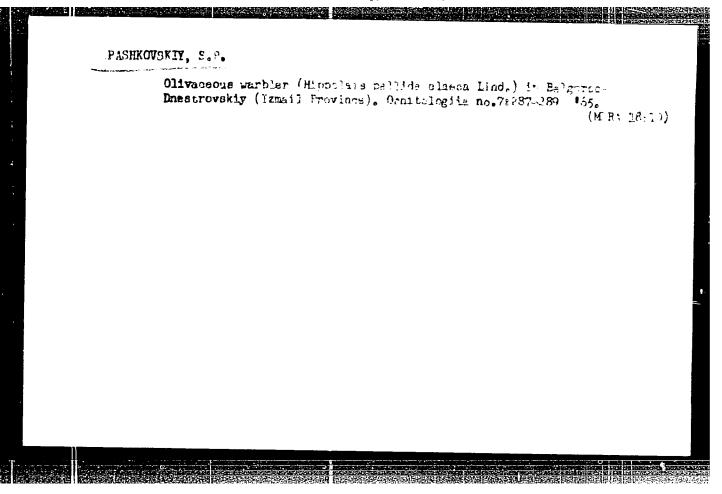
TITLE:

External code for digital computers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 6, 1962, 70, abstract 6V378 (Zastosow. mat., v. 5, no. 4, 1961, 379 - 390)

TEXT: An input language is proposed for describing the computing processes and a programming program for this language. The main element in the language is a block which is a generalization of the command of a computer i.e. it consists of the number of an operation and a list of arguments. A system of registers is introduced to modify the blocks, and an apparatus is given for organizing cycles, similar to the cycle-completion commands in large modern computers. The set of operations can be supplemented without changing the programming program. The system of automation is mainly intended to relieve the programmer working on a small computer of the disadvantages connected with the one-address system, fixed point etc. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1



PASHKOVSKIY, V.G.; KACHUR, S.I.

Supports with unlooped reinforcements. Transp. stroi. 13 no.6:
12-13 Je '63. (MIRA 16:3)

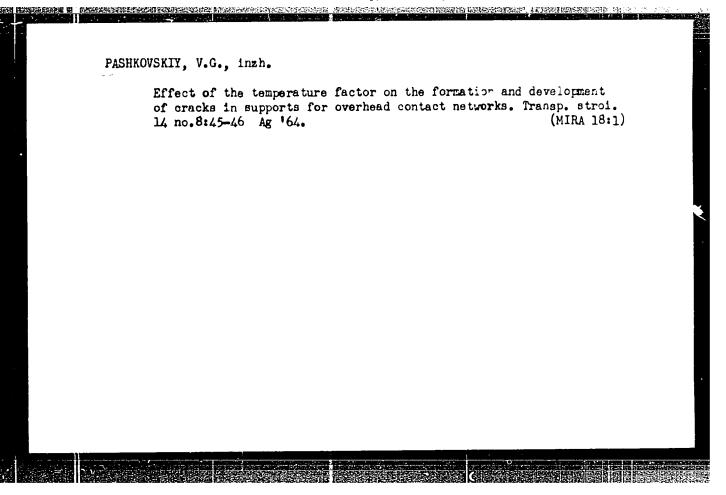
1. Starshiye inahenery Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva.

(Concrete reinforcement)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, Sh.D.; PASHKOVSKIY, V.N.

Diagram of the hydrogeological zoning of southwestern Tajikistan.
Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no. 12:37-39 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sredneziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza.



BOKAREV, K.S.: RAKITIN, Yu.V., stv. res.; FAS: KOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.

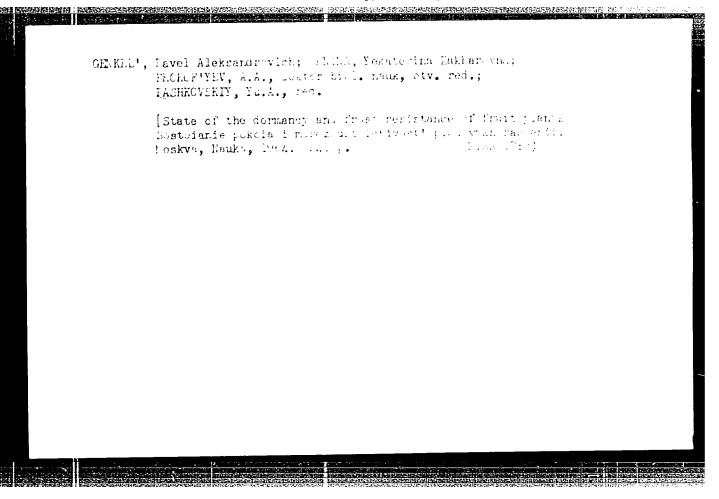
[Plant defoliants and desiccants] Defolianty 1 desikanty rastenii. Moskva, Naukr., 1965. 46 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Chien-kerrespondent Ali SSSR (for Rakitin.).

MENDEL', Georg; ASTAUROV, B.L., otv. red.; GAYSINOVICH, A Te., red.; FASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.

[Experiments with plant hybrids] Opyty nad rastitel'nymi gibridami. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 158 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSCR (for Astaurov).



Normal amount of alkaline phosphatase in the blood plasma in children. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:35-36 F '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospital noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. R.S.Gorshonovich)
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i Uzbekskogo
nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii
imeni N.A.Semashko (direktor - dotsent Ya K.Muminov).

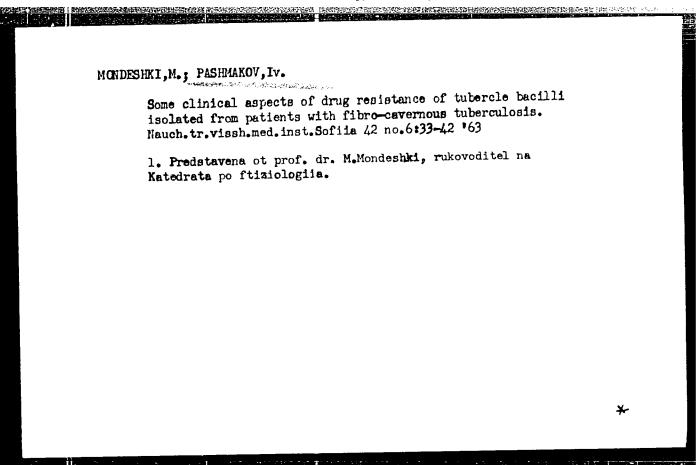
(PHOSPHATASE) (BLOOD PLECTER)

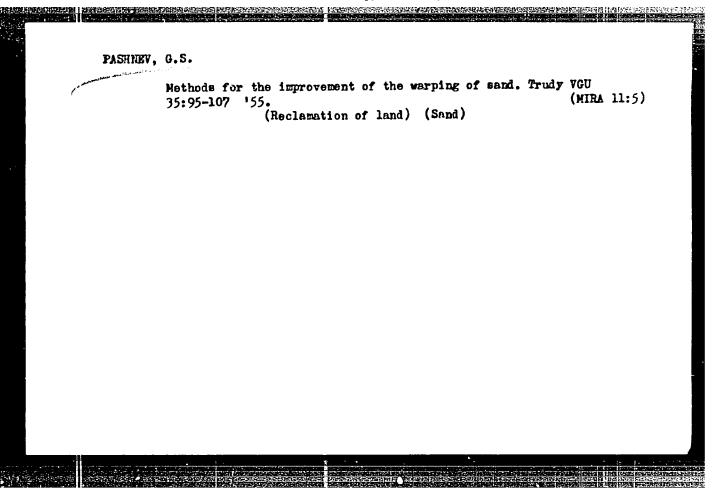
MONDESHKI, M.; RADANOV, R.; POPOV, Iv.; SLAVOV, G.; DOBREV, P.;

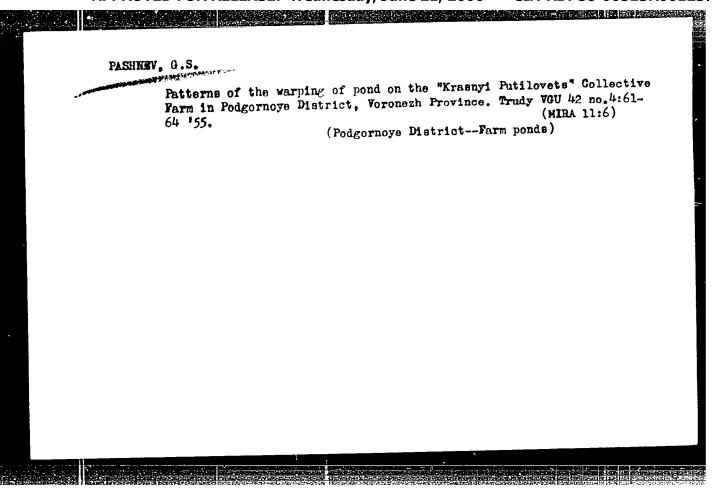
PASHMAKOV, Iv.

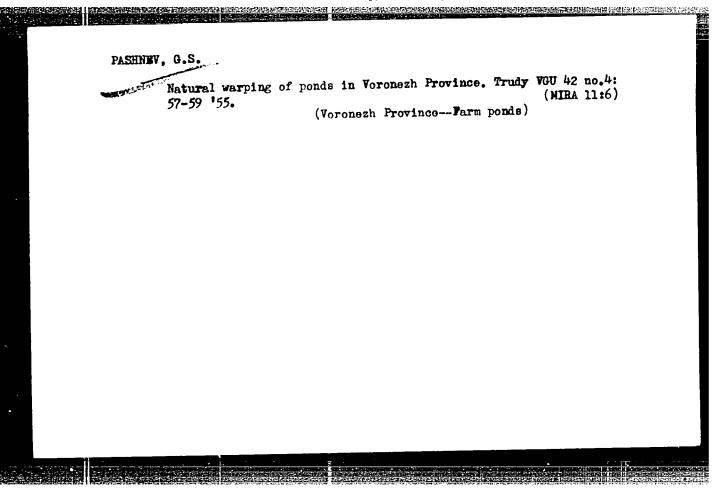
Remote results of the treatment of tuberculous meningitis in adults. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.7:35-47
'62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. M. Mondeshki.
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL)
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS)









37713

5/139/62/000/002/006/028 E114/E435 5160

Shulepov, S.V., Pashnin, M.I.

On the conductivity of artificial graphite AUTHORS:

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika.

no.2, 1962, 34-39

Graphite has an anisotropic crystalline flake structure and, according to the theory proposed by Wallace, its relatively high conductivity is explained by the conductivity along the flakes, which to some extent is confirmed experimentally. The present work attempts to elucidate experimentally the mechanism by which graphite conducts electricity and to determine the influence of the temperature of graphitization by studying its effect on the Hall constant and the Nernst-Ettinghausen The raw material, petroleum coke or metallurgical coke with 32% binder from hard coal distillation, was formed by pressing through a die 10.4 mm dia and fired in a 50 kW electrical furnace. The Hall effect was measured on solid plates 10 x 4 x 6 4 mm, on powders obtained by grinding the The ends of specimens and on some industrially made electrodes. Card 1/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

S/139/62/000/002/006/028 E114/E435

Om the conductivity ...

the plates were copper-plated for soldered electrical connections. The sides had shallow holes in the middle to receive soft graphite rods with copper caps and soldered wires leading to the galvanometer. The specimen was placed in an electromagnetic field of 10000 to 14000 gauss, a current was passed through it from a battery, and a mirror galvanometer served as the measuring At such field strength, the Hall coefficient does not vary with it. At constant magnetic field strength, the deflection of the galvanometer is directly proportional to the Hall coefficient and the current through the specimen. equipment was used to measure the transverse Nernst-Ettinghausen effect, the specimen being clamped between copper heating and cooling plates. The average temperature gradient was 25°C/cm The side connections and, in the middle of the specimen 8°C/cm. for measuring Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient were made of soft graphite or copper wire and fitted into the shallow drilled holes. Powders were investigated by compressing them in a plastic former 15 x 5 mm between two copper plates 40 mm long, which were clamped between the heating and cooling surfaces. Card 2/4

Cn the conductivity ...

S/139/62/000/002/006/028 E114/E435

gradient was $25\,^{\circ}\text{C/cm}$, and in the middle of the specimen $13\,^{\circ}\text{C/cm}$. The Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient was measured at magnetic field strengths not exceeding 8000 gauss, and was thus independent of the field strength. Results are shown for graphite made at different temperatures starting with petroleum coke, but it was proved experimentally that other starting materials give similar results. The Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient was negative and was directly proportional to the temperature of graphitization. For solid electrodes, it was about 40 times greater than for powders, e.g. for solid specimens formed at 2600°C it was 14×10^{-2} absolute units. Since this coefficient is proportional to the mobility of current carriers, its growth with temperature implied increased mobility due to larger crystal size. Discrepancy between experimental and analytical determination at lower temperatures was assumed to be due to incomplete graphitization. Concentration of free electrons per atom was found to be 4 x 10⁻⁴. As temperature of graphitization increased beyond 2000°C, the Hall constant, the Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient and the electrical resistance of graphite all decreased. Card 3/4

s/139/62/000/002/006/028 E114/E435

On the conductivity ...

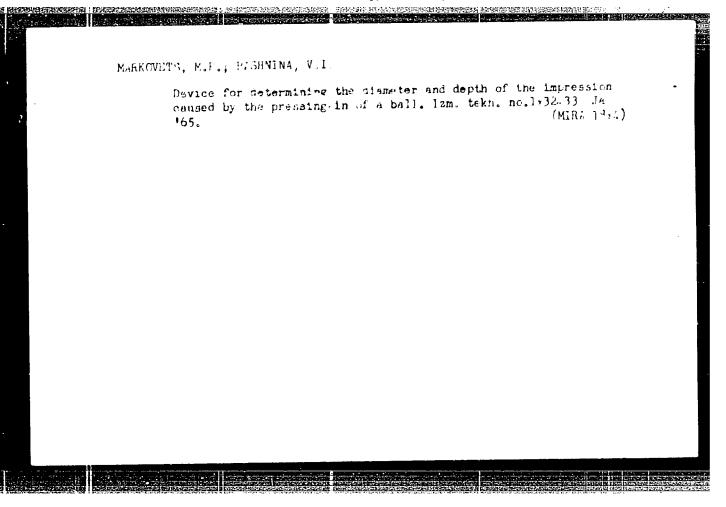
At lower temperatures, conductivity of graphite was largely due to the mobility of holes. At 2600°C, it was due to free electrons. This is because the mobility of electrons grew faster than the mobility of holes with increased graphitization temperature. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut

(Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1960

Card 4/4



STREET CHARLEST STREET STREET FOR FREED WAS TO STREET FOR THE STREET STREET, 1978

PARIYSKAYA, L.V.; KOGAN. F.N.; KALACHEVA. A.P.; CHEREDNICHENKO, G.S..

Prinimali uchastiye: PASHNINA, V.1.; KOROBKOVA, T.N.; BURYAKOVA, G.I.; AGASHKINA, N.S.; ANTOKHINA, G.H.; ANUROVA, V.Ya.;
BOBINA, M.L.; YARMAKOVA, Z.P.; YEFREMOV, Yu.A.; POLUTSKAYA,
L.G.; SHISHKINA, V.G., LAPTIYEV, P.P., otv.red.; ROGOVSKAYA,
Ye.G., red.; SERGETEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Chita Province] Agroklimaticheskii spravochnik pe Chitinskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 131 p.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Chita. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Starshiy
inzhener-agrometeorolog Chitinskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy
observatorii (for Pariyskaya). 3. Chitinskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for Kogan, Kalacheva, Cherednichenko).

(Chita Province---Crops and climate)

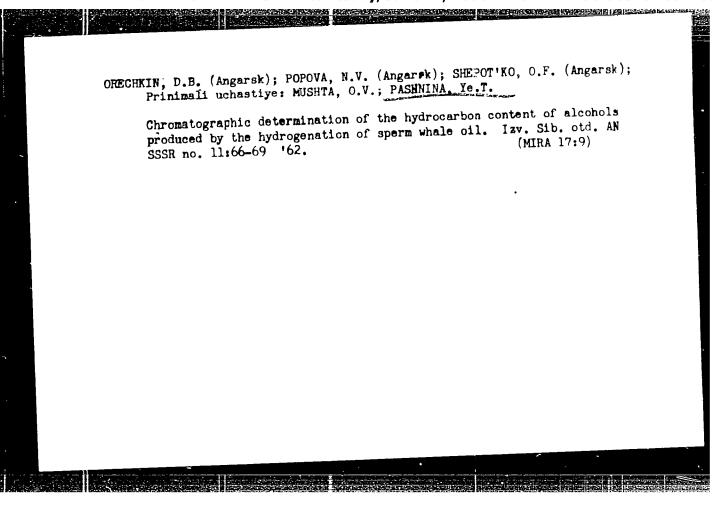
MARKOVETS, M.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; PASHNINA, V.I., aspirant:

PIKSIN, Yu.I., aspirant

Impression and tension diagrams in the area of elastic and minor plastic deformations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. (MIRA 18:5)

no.2:94-98 '65.

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

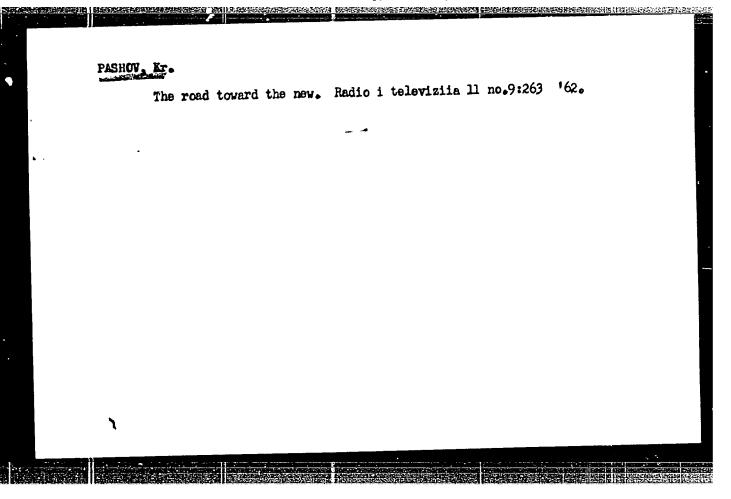


PASHO, S.; KOCHETOV, M.N. (Harodnaya Respublika Albaniya)

Geology of the Staline field in Albania. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.2:
(MIRA 13:10)

51-54 F '60.

1. Vaesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Albania--Petroleum geology)



SIVKOV, T.; KAICHEVA, B.; SAKAKUSHEV, E.; PASHOV, M.

Treatment of turns in the propedeutic surgical clinic of the I.P. Pavlov Medical Institute in Plovdiv. Khirurgiia 15 no.9/10:811-813 '62.

(BURNS)

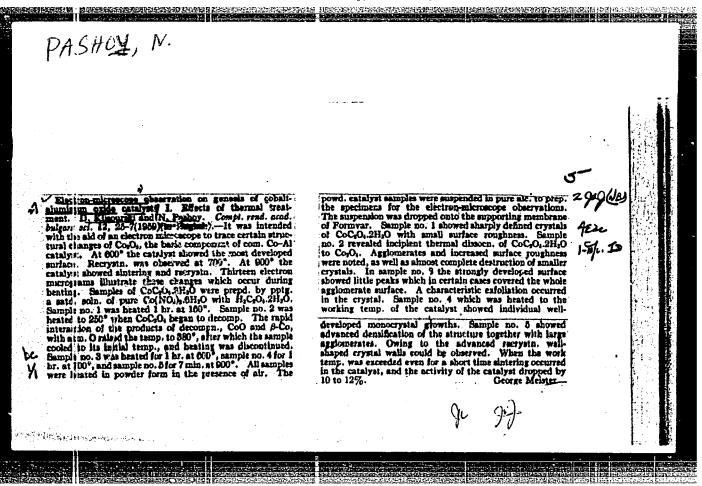
KARAMISHEV, I.; TONCHEV, P.; PASHOV, M.

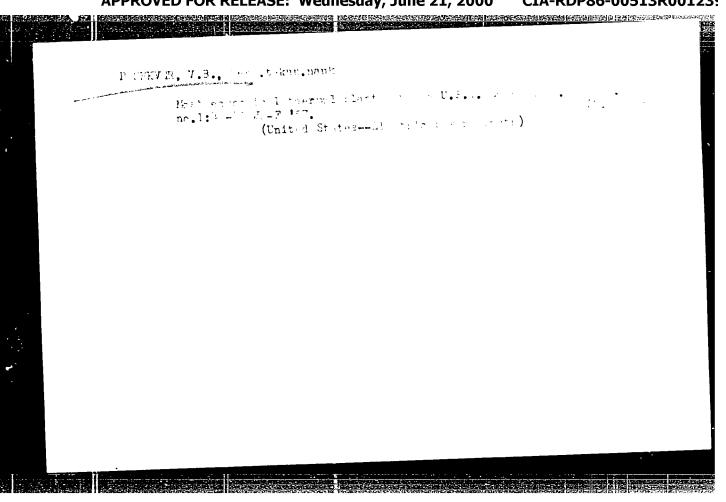
A case of cardiac wound and of chronic adhesive pericarditis.

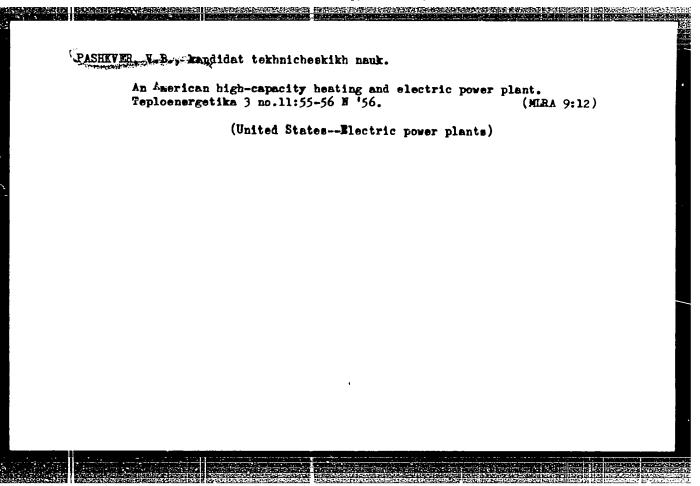
Khirurgita, Sofia 14, no.2/3:233-235 '61.

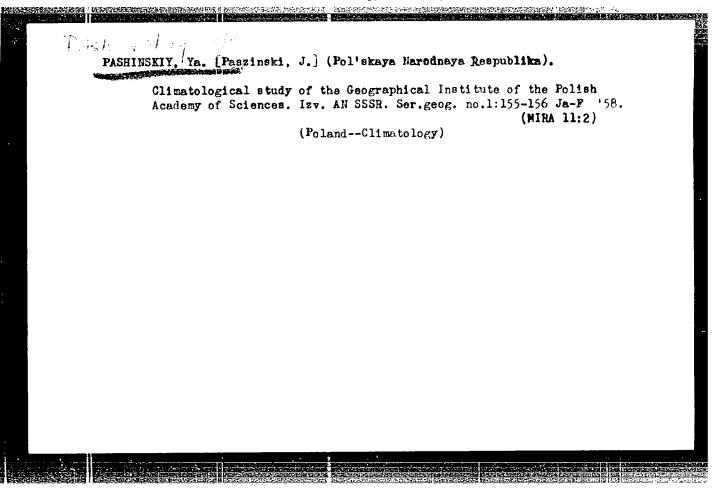
1. Khirurgichno otdelenie pri Okruzhnata bolnitsa, Pleven.

(HEART wds & inj) (FERICARDITIS case reports)









15-57-10-14699

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, Translation from:

pp 221-222 (USSR)

Pashnev, G. S. AUTHOR:

Methods of Improving the Silting of Sandy Soils

(Sposoby uluchsheniya kol'matatsii peschanykh gruntov) TITLE:

Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 35, pp 95-107

PERIODICAL: The author investigates methods of improving the silting

of sandy soils distributed at various depths in "natural" send, occurring in layers of sand of various ABSTRACT:

grain sizes, and having different values of compactness for the deposited layer of clay and silted sand. Laboratory experiments have shown that fine-grained sands in individual layers are but slightly capable of silting and that these layers, disposed at various depths, regulated the seepage flow of the total column. Coarse-grained sand (the sand fraction with grain diameters \(\leq 0.25 \text{ mm} \)), on the other hand, has a high

silting capacity, especially when layers of such sand Card 1/2

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Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Br 5,

Translation from: Referativnyy p 169 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Pashnev, G. S.

TITLE:

Natural Silting of Ponds in the Voronezh Oblast (Yestestvennaya kol'matatsiya prudov Voronezhskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 42, Nr 4, pp 57-59

ABSTRACT:

The author describes his observations on ponds in the Voronezh region, remarking on the extensive seepage of water from them. In time, a natural silting-up of sands in dry reservoirs occurs by introduction of clay material or by redistribution of clay particles already present in the soil (self-silting). The pores become present in the soil (self-silting). Self-silting has filled and the rock grows compact. Self-silting has been conserved not only under natural conditions but also in laboratory studies of fine-grained sands. It is noted that self-silting under natural conditions occurs in sands, argillaceous sands, and slightly

Card 1/2

15-57-5-6917

Natural Silting of Ponds (Cont.)

sandy clay loams where a thick alluvial or deluvial cover is underlain by chalk, marl, etc. Natural silting occurs first in a thin lain by chalk, marl, etc. Natural silting occurs first in a thin layer, but with a rise in water level, the silting increases and penetrates to a considerable depth. A plant cover along the floor penetrates to a considerable depth. A plant cover along the floor and sides of gullies, stumps, etc. have a detrimental effect on and sides of gullies, stumps, etc. have a detrimental effect on silting action. Natural silting has been observed visually in the silting action. Natural silting has been observed visually in the silting action. Natural silting has been observed on a measured finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in the seepage coefficient from pouring water into h

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15-57-8-11625

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geclogiya, 1957, Nr 3, Translation from:

F 226 (USSŘ)

AUTHOR:

Pashnev, G. S.

TITLE:

Improvement of Pond in Collective Farm "Krasnyy Putilovets" by Silt Derosition (Skhema kol'matatsii pruda v kolkhoze "Krasnyy Futilovets", Fodgorenskogo

rayona, Voronezhskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 42, Nr 4, pr 02-04

ABSTRACT:

The present article describes improvement of the reservoir of the "Krasnyy Putilovets" collective farm in the Podgora District, Voronezh Rayon, by silt deposition. This reservoir was built in 1950. Its capacity is 119 000 cu m; its normal depth is 7.0 m; the pacity is 119 on the surface of the reservoir is 0.25 hectares; area of the surface of the reservoir is 0.25 hectares; its length is 5.50 m (sic); maximum width is 150 m; average width is 80 m. The bottom is formed by heavy

Card 1/3

15-57-8-11625

Improvement of Pond in Collective Farm (Cont.)

argillaceous soils and in part by sandy loam and sand. The pond was filled in the spring to the normal level, but after one or two months the water drained out entirely through the permeable bottom. Laboratory investigations have established that after silt deposition for improvement purposes, the major part of the bottom became practically impermeable. (Seepage loss is 90 to 175 times smaller.) The bowl of the pond was improved by deposition of a finely dispersed clay from the Khar'kov formation. It was established that it is more effective and more economical to apply the silt in a suspended state, using 10 kg to 15 kg (dry material) per cu m of surface area of the reser-The bed of the reservoir should be prepared in autumn; this includes removal of vegetation and roots, of ploughing and leveling the bottom surface, of tamping the holes and washouts, of reworking the pit; and of installation of a hydraulic system for preparation and deposition of the silt. The deposition of the silt should be carried out in the spring flood, using a 10 percent concentration of the silt. The mixture should be uniformly distributed on the surface of the reservoir. A number of methods for distributing the mixture Card 2/3

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TRISVYATSKIY, A.Ya.; TSUKANOVA, Yu.A.; GKL'FAND, M.R.; MYTNIK, A.I.;

PASHNIKOVA, Yu.A.; FRANTSEVA, Ye.B.; TOLKUYRVA, F.A.; FOMIN, M.I.;

STAROV, R.T., F. (KOLOMIYETS, K.A., tekhn. red.

[Economic fursk Province; a statistical manual] Marodnom khosisistvo Kurekoi oblast; statisticheskii sbornik. Orel, Gosstatizdat, 1958, 198 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kursk(Province). Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye.

2. MacKal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Kurskoy oblasti(for Starkov ).

3. Rabotniki Statisticheskogo upravleniya Kurskoy oblasti(for all except Fomin, Starkov, Kolomiyets)

(Kursk Province--Economic conditions--Statistics)
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ENT(m)/EVP(w)/ENP(t)/ETI _ IJP(c) _ JD ACC NR. AR6017498 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/001/I106/I106 AUTHOR: Markovets, M. P.; Piksin, Yu. I.; Pashnina, V. I. 27 TITLE: Investigation of the possibility for determining yield stress at high temperatures without a standard specimen SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11737 REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk, in-ta stali i splavov i Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 61, 1965, 225-227 TOPIC TAGS: yield stress, hardness, tensile stress, alloy steel ABSTRACT: Linear relationships are found between the tensile yield stress $\sigma_{0.2}$ and hardness at the yield point $H_{0.2}$ in tests of Kh18N10T steel at 30 and 350°C. This linear relationship may be used to extend the room-temperature ratio between $\sigma_{0.2}$ and $H_{0.2}$ to high temperatures. The quantity $H_{0.2}$ is determined by indentation of a 10-mm bell until an impression 0.9 mm in diameter is formed. (From RZhMekh.) [Translation of abstract] SUB CODE: 11 <u>Card</u> 1/1 UDC: 669.01:620,172

07918-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) ALC NA AR6017499 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/001/1106/1106 AUIHOR: Markovets, M. P.; Pashnina, elasticih TIME: Determining the e SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11738 REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. in-ta stali i splavov i Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 61, ch. 2, 1965, 201-208 TOPIC TAGS: elastic stress, elastic deformation, alloy steel ABS'TRACT: The authors consider the basic existing methods for determining the elastic limit in terms of their complexity and the requirements for special tensile testing machines and strain gauges. The simplest of these is the method proposed by Zaytsev based on indentation by a sphere. However, this method has a number of disadvantages and does not give stable results. A simpler method is proposed for determining the elastic limit from indentation of the material being tested by a sphere. The method is based on finding the inflection point of the ln P-ln d curve which corresponds to the elastic limit assuming a residual deformation of 0.001% (P is the load and d is the diameter of the impression). Experimental $\ln P$ - $\ln d$ diagrams are plotted for a number of types of steel for which two inflection points are observed correspond-Card 1/2 UDC: 669,01;620,173

ACC NR: AR6017	199				4
ng to small pla	astic deformation	ns and to deforms elastic limit. T	tions over the he experimental	entire surfa formula o	ce. The =0.636 P/42
ation method ar proved the appli	nd the tensile m l cability of the	A comparison of cethod for grades proposed method lation of abstrac	30 \(\) 30KhGSA \(\) EP- for practical p	-182 and 2Ki	13 steel
SUB CODE: 11			!		
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- PASHO, I. KH.
- USSR (600)
- Leningrad Province Bee Culture
- Wintering bees out of doors in Leningrad Province. Pchelovodstvo No. 12 1952.

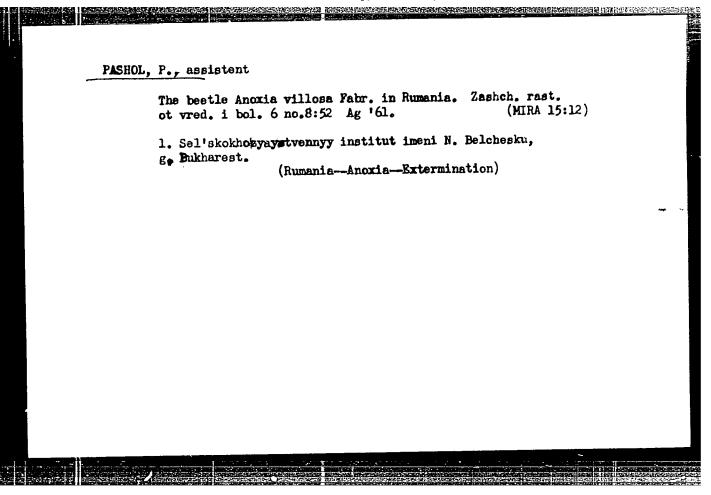
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

3	۲.	Kh.	PASHO
1.		7757 4	

- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Bee Culture Leningrad Province
- 7. Wintering bees out of doors in Leningrad Province. Pchelovodstvo 29 no. 12. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239



PASHOV, I.; PENCIEV, P.; STOIANCV, T.

For high quality Eulerarian state standards and suggestion for correcting and revising 26-50 Bulgarian State Standards and 599-51 Eulerarian Stat

Paster, M.: Costan, D.

Maccounting for the cosses of seal in the entrails of the entrail of the

and the second second second second second second	Tractor and field brigades in Dnepropetrovak Province. Mekh.sil'. hosp. 9 no.3:21-22 Mr '59. (MIRA 11:4)
	1. Machal'nik Dnipropetrovs'kogo oblasnogo upravlinnya sil'skogo gospodarstva. (Dnepropetrovsk ProvinceMachine-tractor stations)

PASHUY N.

BULGARLA/Electronics - Electron Microscopy.

Abs Jour :

: Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 1495

Author

: Klisowsky, L., Pashov, N.

Inst

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Title

: Electron Microscopic Observation on Genesia of Chalt-

H

Aluminum Oxide Catalyst

Orig Pub

: Doki. B.L. AN, 1959, 12, No 1, 25-27

Abstract

: The authors have observed changes in the structure of CogO₄ under the influence of heat treatment. It is observed that at 600° C the catalyst has a maximum developed surface, the processes of recrystallization take place at 700° C, and an increase in temperature up to 900° C causes sintering and recrystallization.

of the catalyst.

Card 1/1

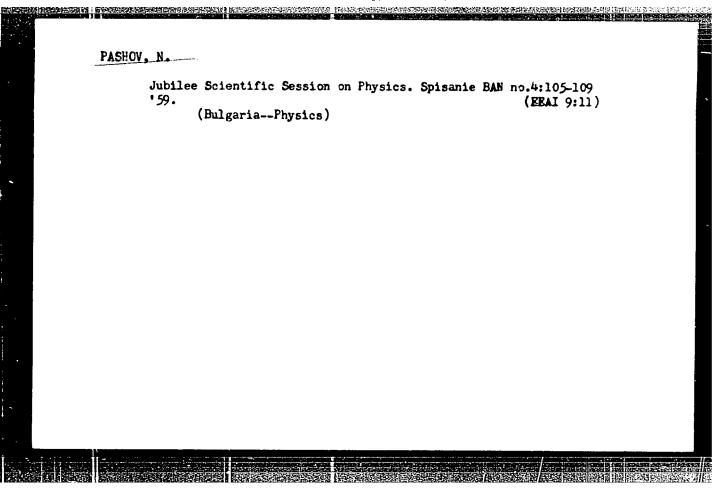
L 22621-66 EdP(t) IJP(c) JD	
ACC NR: AT6004208 SOURCE CODE: BU/2503/65/013/001/0103/0109 AUTHOR: Pashov, N. 39	
ORG: none TITLE: Preparation of thin germanium plates for electron micro-	
Source: Bulgareka akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut. Iz- vestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 13, no. 1, 1965,	
TOPIC TAGS: electron microscopy, crystal lattice dislocation, germanium ABSTRACT: The present study reports on the preparation of thin germanium plates designed for electron microscope examinations. The plates were obtained by a method suggested by N. Takahashi, N. Ashinuma, M. Watanaba, and K. Kazato (CR 243, 1956, 3430; CR 246, 1958, 1408; Proc. Inst. Conf. El. Hicr., Tokyo, 1956; J. Electronmicr., 5, 1957; J. Inst. Hetals, 87, 19, 1958-59).	
Gard 1/2	

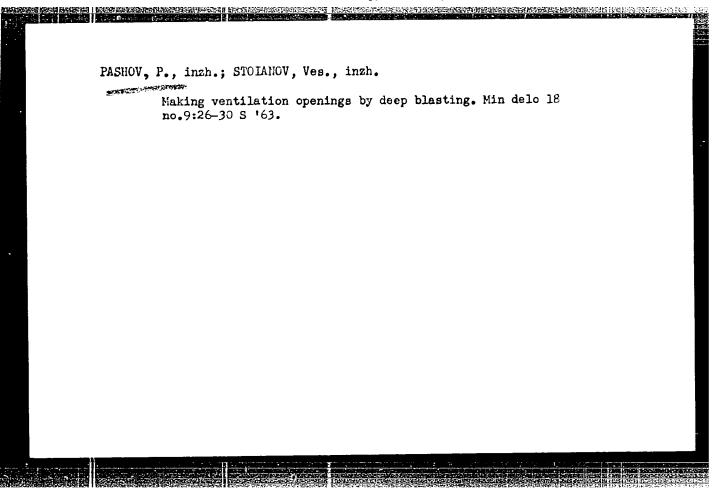
2	
	L 22621-66 ACC NR; AT6004208
	Blactron microscope examinations have shown formations of sectors on the plates with a good view of dislocation lattices. Characton the plates with a good view of dislocation lattices. Characton the plates with a good view of dislocation lattices. Characton the process teristic dislocation nodes have also been observed in the process teristic dislocation. The experiment was conducted at the Institute of of examination. The experiment was conducted at the author ex-
	Plectron Microscopy German Academy Of School
	SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none OTH REF: 012/
	Card 2/2//)

PASHOV, Y.

PASHOV, N. Invest gation of viruses: Herpes Simplex, Herpes Zoster, Varicella, Variolla-Vaccina, and Molluscum Contariosum with the help of electron microscope. In French. p. 21. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1955 DOKLADY., Sofiia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957





KHRANOV, K., k.t.n. inzh.; DRAGUECHEV, K., khimik; PASHOV,P.

Purification of natural water from manganese under semioperational conditions. Khidrotekh i melior 8 no.3190-92 163.

PASHOV, P., inzh.; STOIANOV, Ves., inzh.; ATANASOV, B., inzh.; DANOV, V1., inzh.; KHRISTOV, Khr., inzh.

Ways of improving the system of ore layer cavings by flexible flooring and metallic bracing. Min delo 18 no.7:15-20 Jl '63.

1. "Niproruda" (for Pashov, Stoianov, And Atanasov). 2. Minnogeolozhki institut (for Danov). 3. DMP "Gorubso" (for Khristov).

PASHOV. P. inzh.; STOIANOV, V., inzh.; ATANASOV, B., inzh.

Possibilities of increasing labor productivity through the mechanized transportation of ores in the layer and subdrift systems of mining. Min delo 17 no.9:13-17 S *62.

1. *Niproruda*.

PASHCY, T. V.

"Material on the epizooticlogy and diagnosis of the paratuberculous enteritis of sheep."

S0: Veterinariya 27 (3), 1950, p. 6

PASHCV, T. V.

PA 160T56

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia, Diagnosis Animals, Diseases

May 50

"Statistics of Tularemia in Domestic Animals and Methods of Diagnosing the Disease," T. V. Pashov, ¥ pp

"Veterinariya" No 5

Investigates differential diagnosis of tularemia and brucellosis in swipe, horses, and cattle. Finds that animals with tularemia but free of brucellosis give positive agglutination reactions for brucellosis but converse is true only in rare instances. For completely differential diagnosis, allergic method should be used.

160T56

•	USSR/Medicine - Tularemia Jul. 50 Brucallosis
•	"Differential Diagnosis of Tularemia and Brucellosis in Swine," T. V. Pashov, 3 pp
	"Veterinariya" No 7
	Discusses series of tests on swine with tularemia which showed superiority of allergic diagnosis using tularin and brucellohydrolyzate over agglutination reaction in differentiating between tularemia and brucellosis. Includes two tables.
•	161790

FASHOV, T. V.

N CONTROL (CAS)

Sheep - Disease

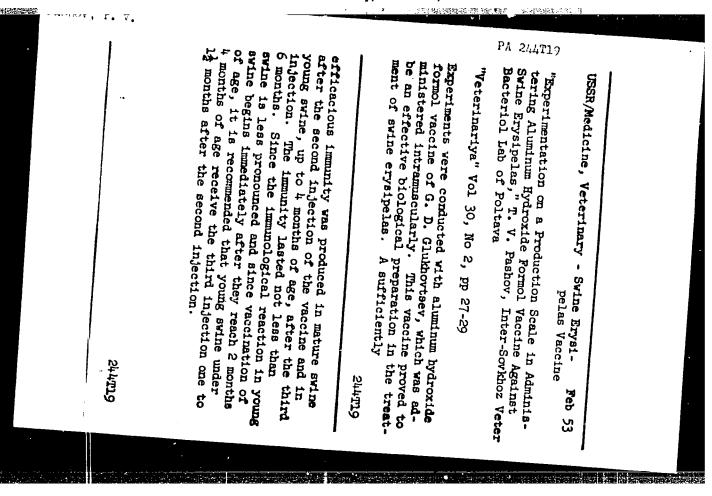
Measures to control Johne's disease in sheep. Kar. i zvar. 5, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1958 Uncl.

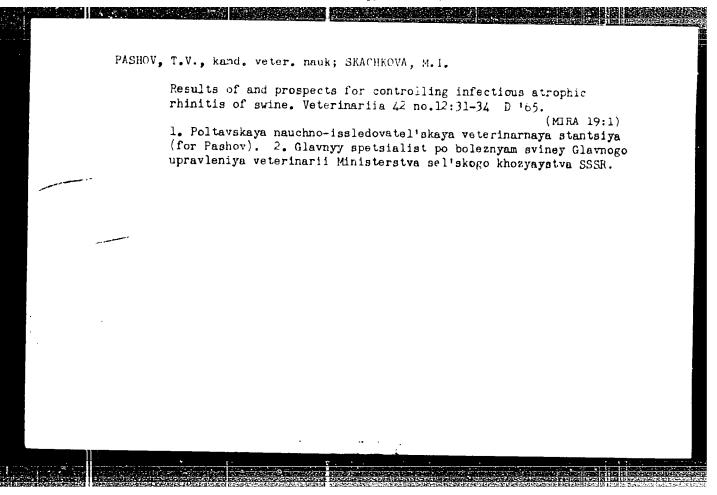
Paratyphoid Fever

Epizootic importance of paratyphoid in calves for karakul sheep. Kar. i zver. 6, No. 1, 1953.

50: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ June 1953, Uncl.



PASHOV, T. V. USSF:/Medicine - Veterinary, Atrophic Rhinitis Card 1/1 Author : Pashov, T. V., Pustovar, Ya. P., and Nani, S. P. Title : Chronic atrophic rhinitis in pigs, and preventive measures Periodical : Veterinariya, 31, 34-40, Apr 1954 : Manifestation and extent of prevalence of chronic atrophic rhinitis Abstract in pigs is directly connected with nutrition, maintenance, and sanitation. Exercise of rigid precaution in known cases of the disease is requisite. It has not yet been determined what specific organism causes chronic atrophic rhinitis; further experimental research is required to clarify the role that Bacillus pyocyaneus plays in the morbid process. Sinusitis, bronchopneumonia, otitis, and meningo-encephalitis are some of the complications that may be present in pigs affected with this disease. Illustrations. Institution : Poltava Inter-Sovkhoz Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory



PASHOV, T.V., kand.veter. nauk; KURBALA, M.Ya., nauchnyy setrudnik; SEREDA, D.I., nauchnyy setrudnik

Adaptation of the pathogen of infectious etrophic rhinitis of swine to rats, rabbits and other animals. Veterinariia 40 no.5:34-37 My '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Poltavskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya.

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for controlling infections atronais red into of case /free, . see/.
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